

# Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 6.

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addressed to the publisher, *Post-paid*.

From the Eastern Argus.

## WHO IS EDWARD KENT?

Asks the Old Portland Gazette, with all the  
gravity of a reverend owl—as if he were a *little*  
the greatest man ever known, not excepting  
the Great Mogul or Grand Lama, but—  
**WHO IS EDWARD KENT?**

He is, by the aid of an expensive education,  
a decent Lawyer.

He is the son of an old Blue Light Hartford  
Conventional Federalist—and does no discredit  
to the teaching faculty of his father.

He is a young sprout of a family well known  
for their abuse of the Government, and the brave  
men who were bleeding for their country during  
the last war.

He is an emanation from that party which, in  
his native State, during that war, rejoiced over  
the defeat of our gallant Army and Navy, and  
actually built bonfires and rung bells to cele-  
brate the triumphant entry of a British Army  
into the City of Washington.

He is a young scion of the almost dead trunk  
of Federalism in New Hampshire, transplanted  
into Maine to rid him of the infamy brought upon  
that party by their treason, and abuses of  
their country and its President during one of its  
severest struggles for liberty and independence.

He is of that party which led the British Army,  
and protected smugglers during that struggle.

He is of that party which vilified and abused  
JEFFERSON, MADISON, and every demo-  
ocratic President the country ever had.

He is one of the *"war party in peace and  
peace party in war."* He is one of Biddle's  
men, and like his master, likes his, "country  
best when worst governed" viz: when he governs  
it himself.

He is a friend to himself and to the ruff-  
shing gentry in general—an aristocrat in every  
sense of the word—devoted to the ad-  
vance-  
ment of his party—a friend to a fat office, and  
to all those who will help to keep him in it.

He is a Federalist, supporting Federal men  
and measures, who have endeavored to stigma-  
tize the friends of freedom and independence  
as *Jacobins* and *Agrarians*. He is one of those  
who believe that poor men have no right to vote;  
that *"huge powers"* farmers are not fit for  
Legislators.

He is in favor of the Constitution construed  
to suit his party purposes, and not according to  
its letter or spirit;—Just such a friend as *Web-  
ster, H. G. Otis, Josiah Quincy, Fisher Ames*,  
and other old *ring-necked* Federalists, in  
and out of the Hartford Convention, ever were.

He is for a consolidated Government—for  
holding public servants appointed to administer  
the laws, subservient to his will and responsible  
to him for the manner in which as freemen they  
dare to vote.

He is a friend to the State so long as he can  
govern it and get well paid, and would as soon  
"part with his left hand" as to give up one title  
of his power.

He is wonderfully in favor, just before Elec-  
tion, of settling our Boundary Question.

He has promised more on paper, and done  
less for the State, than any Governor she ever  
had.

He and his party have endeavored surrepti-  
tiously to filch from the memory of the honored  
LINCOLN the honor of being the first to as-  
sert the rights of Maine.

He is a very modest man—so much so as to  
use the same language on the Boundary that  
other Governors have years before, and then  
permit his party to bring him up, with the idea  
that he is the author of it.

He has served the State some, and himself  
and his party more. He was a member of the  
famous Houghton Legislature, which outraged  
and trampled upon the Constitution, and began  
four basard Senators, in defiance of all consti-  
tutional law and usage.

He has in six months removed more good  
officers from office FOR OPINION'S SAKE  
THAN ALL THE GOVERNOR'S MAINE  
EVER HAD.

He has appointed none to office but bullrag-  
ing, brawling political demagogues.

He is committed in favor of an irredeemable  
rag currency—and is supported by the Bank  
Junto, whose interest it is to fatten that currenty  
upon the people.

These, Citizens of Maine, are a few of the  
many *wonderful qualifications* of Kent—a man  
fitted by education, by habit, by love of ostentation,  
to exert all the powers of his mighty  
mind (!) all his energy to perpetuate the pow-  
er of the old Blue Light Federal Party.

What say you, fellow citizens? has he the  
public virtue or the private worth, the honest  
patriotism or statesmanship, to be named for a  
moment by the side of the manly, highminded,  
democratic **FAIRFIELD**, who has so nobly  
and fearlessly defended your interests and hon-

or in Congress, and who is now, at your solicita-  
tion, before you as a candidate for Governor of  
Maine.

Let the eve of the tenth of September an-  
swer—and answer it will in the right way, so  
far as goes the vote of one who has sworn upon  
the altar of his country, never to make peace  
with Federal toryism, nor aristocracy—come  
under whatever guise they may.

HANNIBAL.

From the *Augusta Argus*.

## A FEW FACTS FOR CANDID MEN.

The federalists have much to say about Jack-  
son and Van Buren having increased the ex-  
penditures of the Government. This is false.  
*No Republican President, from Jefferson down  
to Van Buren has ever expended a single  
DOLLAR THAT HE WAS NOT DIRECTED TO  
EXPEND BY EXPRESS LAW OF CONGRESS.*

During the first six years of Jackson's ad-  
ministration, the federalists had a majority in  
the Senate. *Not a dollar was appropriated  
or expended for which that federal Senate did  
not vote.* And now they turn round, and  
charge upon Gen. Jackson, extravagance, for  
making the expenditures which they themselves  
directed, and which by the votes of Congress,  
he was OBLIGED to make!

But the federalists attempt to evade this, by  
saying that the appropriations were all made in  
compliance with estimates and requisitions from  
the Executive. This is untrue. Not a year  
has passed, but Congress have forced upon the  
Executive more appropriations than were asked  
for. For instance, in 1835, the appro-  
priation exceeded the estimates and requests of  
the Departments by the sum of \$2,636,000—  
in 1836, by the enormous sum of \$11,129,-  
231—in 1837, by the still more enormous sum  
of \$17,073,621. Here we have upwards of  
30,000,000 of dollars in only three years, the  
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"Jackson and Van Buren" have maintained  
the honor of the country abroad, carried on three  
Indian wars for the defence of the lives and  
property of our citizens at home, and added to  
the public domain one hundred millions of acres  
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office.

Adams acquired no indemnities abroad, car-  
ried on no wars at home, added next to nothing to  
the public domain, and his friends now call  
upon us to reinstate him and his imbecile policy

which accomplished nothing for the country, and added  
nothing to its wealth, cost less (and why should  
it not?) than "the Jackson and Van Buren Ad-  
ministration," which has done more for the  
country every year, than Adams did during his  
whole term; and added to the public domain  
(the property of the people) land enough to re-  
pay every dollar which the whole administra-  
tion of the government has cost them, not ex-  
cluding the many unnecessary appropriations  
forced upon the President by a bare majority  
of Congress, in the manner we have described,  
against the wishes both of the President and  
the great mass of the republican party.

EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH OF MR.  
DUNCAN,

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-  
TIVES July 3d 1838.

Mr. Speaker, I have seen some service in  
the political wars. I have been an attentive  
observer of political men and political mea-  
sures. I have read some history, (not much.)

which was concocted under Adams's adminis-  
tration, and contemplated an expenditure of at  
least two hundred millions of dollars? That  
veto enabled Jackson to PAY OFF THE NA-  
TIONAL DEBT. The Federalist not only  
late him for that, but set down the very money  
he paid it with as "extravagant expenditures of  
Jackson and Van Buren." But they have

devised a way to tie up the hands of the Presi-  
dent and absolutely to force his assent to their  
ingraining appropriations. It is done in this  
way. They will take a bill containing appro-  
priations absolutely necessary for the support of

the Government, tack on to it, by the aid of  
Republican members locally interested, MIL-  
LIONS OF DOLLARS OF APPROPRIATIONS  
WHICH THE PRESIDENT NEVER RECOMMENDED,  
and to which he is opposed, and pass the bill, thus lumbered up,  
on the last day of the session. The President

cannot veto a part of the bill. If he veto the  
whole, the Government is left without means  
to go on (for though the Treasury is overflow-  
ing, the President cannot take a dollar even  
for the most necessary expenses, until Congress  
have appropriated it)—he is therefore obliged

to the extravagant appropriations, in order to  
get those which are absolutely necessary. This  
is a trick resorted to at every session to force  
upon the President expenditures, which, if  
presented in separate bills, he would not hesi-  
tate to arrest by his constitutional veto.

Further, the federalists would have us be-  
lieve that Jackson and Van Buren have in-  
creased the taxes, over and above what they  
were under Adams. THE FACT IS DIRECTLY  
THE REVERSE. The taxes have been GREATLY  
DIMINISHED—MORE THAN HALF ON ALL THE NECESSARIES  
OF LIFE. When Gen. Jackson came in, every man had to pay ten cents tax on every  
pound of black tea, eighteen cents tax on every  
pound of hyson and twenty-five cents tax on  
every pound of gunpowder tea. Now he is  
not taxed a cent on either. Black tea cost,  
then, about 60 cents, now about 30 cents—  
hyson then \$1.25 cents, now 66 cents. Coffee  
was then taxed one cent per pound—now free.  
We had to pay for it about 20 cents then—  
now about 18 cents. The tax on sugar has  
been reduced 50 per cent.—on molasses from  
5 cents per gallon to nothing—on silk from  
30 per cent, to 10 per cent on tin from 25 per  
cent, to nothing. We have selected these arti-  
cles at random from the Tariff act. They

show the immense reduction of taxes that has  
occurred under Jackson and Van Buren.

How is it then, that Jackson and Van Buren  
have been able at once to diminish our taxes  
and increase our revenue? How is it that they  
have paid off the national debt—carried the  
three Indian Wars—obtained from abroad mil-

lions upon millions of indemnities, (which very

Indemnities are included by the honest fede-  
ralists in their sum of extravagant expenditures,  
simply because in paying them out they passed  
through the Treasury) added to the public do-  
main ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF

ACRES, worth more than TWO HUNDRED  
MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—divided among  
the States a surplus of TWENTY-EIGHT  
MILLIONS; and have done all this without  
increasing—nay while diminishing our taxes?

We answer that they done it by administering  
the government efficiently, by casting off the  
policy of the preceding administration, by

giving freedom to trade, and by opening the  
public lands to settlement. Had the federal  
dynasty continued in power, there is reason to  
believe that the national debt would not have

been paid off—the public domain would not  
have been increased, and the extraordinary ex-  
penses arising from Indian Wars and Indian em-  
igration (to say nothing of their grand scheme  
of Internal Improvements) could not have been  
met without an increase of taxes and of the national  
debt.

"Jackson and Van Buren" have maintained  
the honor of the country abroad, carried on three  
Indian wars for the defence of the lives and  
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office.

Carthage had her Hannibal. When the brave  
Hannibal, at whose approach the lofty Alps  
bowed, and the rivers, as it were, dried up,  
planted the Carthaginian standard on the  
plains of Cannae, and one victory seemed but  
to make way for another over the arms of

Rome, until the very walls of her city shook,  
and her citadel trembled; it was under circum-  
stances so honorable to the arms of his country,  
that Hannibal despatched his brother Mago to

Carthage with the news of his greatest and last  
victory, and, at the same time, to demand as

asked in his letter, "What more could you ask,  
had you been conquered?" "I have twice  
seized upon the enemy's camp, (full, no doubt,  
of provisions of every kind) send me provisions  
and money." "Could you have talked other-  
wise, had you have lost your camp?"—What

must have been the surprise of every one whose  
heart beats in gratitude to Hannibal, and in pa-  
triotism for Carthage, to hear one of her Senators  
in the face of his country, attempt to blight the  
ardor of so successful a General, and dishonor  
his armies in the face of the world?" Such was

the fact. Here we have an instance of vile  
treachery, in the person of Hannibal, who would  
perfer to see the whole expedition against Rome  
fail, the proud and terrible name of Carthage  
sink, her victorious arms disgraced, and her  
pride fame wither and wane, rather than that Han-  
nibal, towards whom he was inimical, and of  
whom he was jealous, succeed in subduing Rome.

Sir, I have not time to specify particu-  
lar instances of treachery in the several  
governments of the old world. But history  
informs us that the orators who were loudest,  
most eloquent, and apparently most zealous, in  
protecting and defending the liberties of Athens,  
were easiest seduced and the soonest bribed to  
the standard of Macedon by the gold of

Philip.

Memphrion, who had declared for the stand-  
ard of Cato, and for the patricians of Rome,

was loudest and most boisterous against Cato  
when in the Senate at Utica; and in the pre-  
sence of Cato, such were his outward displays

of patriotism and zeal for the cause of Cato,  
that he would shake the Senate walls with den-  
unciations against Cato; and yet all his pa-  
triotism dwelt upon his lips. Foul treachery

and infamous conspiracy saturated his heart,  
and every secret moment was used with Sy-  
phax, the Numidian general, and his partner in

treachery, in preparing his troops to fly to  
the standard of Cato, and drench the streets of  
Rome with the remainder of the patrician  
blood.

Sir, in honor of my own country, I would  
conceal the fact that America has had, and I am  
afraid now has, her traitors. Did not the

history of the vile Arnold spread far and wide  
over the civilized world; and the name of  
Aaron Burr, not less to be abhorred, but which

still lives in infamy in our own recollections,  
and in all governments, and such is his depravity  
that this civil, moral, and religious obliga-  
tions constitute but frail ligaments, when at-  
tacked by the "shears of the fatal sister, Ambi-  
tion, Avarice and Power." Sir, there is no

crime that is capable of entering the human  
heart, that is so abominable as that of treachery.  
If there is any one crime of an infamous and

base character that is more abominable than  
another, in the sight of God and man, it is treachery.  
If there is any one infamous crime, than

another, in the sight of God and man, it is treachery.  
The best man that ever lived, and bound society  
to infamy, the stake and the guillotine by treachery.  
Even the Saviour of mankind was brought

to an infamous death and the cross by the  
treachery of one of his own disciples. King-  
doms, Empires and Republics have been pros-  
trated, subverted, and brought to ruin ambi-  
tiously, by treachery. There has been no govern-  
ment or party of a government, since the first

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, August 21, 1838.

ELECTION SEPTEMBER 10.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Virgil D. Parris.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.....Albert Smith.

YORK DISTRICT.....Nathan Clifford.

STATE SENATORS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.....Job Prince, Edward L. Osgood.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.....Nath'l S. Littlefield, Charles A. Allen.

YORK DISTRICT.....John C. Humphreys.

YORK DISTRICT.....Timothy Shaw.

SOMERSET DISTRICT.....Simon Barker.

YORK DISTRICT.....John C. Perkins.

HANCOCK & WASHINGTON EASTERN DISTRICT.....Asa Taft Comstock.

COUNTY TREASURER.

OXFORD COUNTY.....ALANSON MELLIN.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic Citizens of Paris are reminded that there will be a meeting of said Citizens at the Court House on Saturday the first day of September next, at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said Town in the next Legislature.

Aug. 17, 1838.

DEMOCRATIC BALLETS,

To be had at this Office. Town Committees will do well to supply themselves in season. All orders promptly attended to.

"In Lincoln last year the Whigs had a majority of 1130, and in Oxford, Parris, the loco fico candidate for Congress last April, had only 158 majority! According to loco fico logic 183 is equal to 1130."

The above is from the Kennebec Journal, in reply to a pretended calculation of the democrats as to the result of the coming election. From the above we presume that the Journal would have its readers infer the absurdity of supposing that the democratic majority in Oxford could balance the federal majority of Lincoln. The statement is true, but the inference is false. If the Journal wished to give its readers correct information, or facts from which draw a correct inference, why did it not give the votes of the two counties at the last election. It is true that last fall Lincoln gave a federal majority of 1130, and it is also true that at the same election Oxford gave a democratic majority of rising 1400, including the votes of Albany which were not seasonably returned. Is it arrogance or presumption to suppose that a democratic majority of 1400 would balance a federal majority of 1130? If any democrat ever made such a calculation he has much underrated our strength here in Oxford. We mean to do far better than that—we mean to overbalance Lincoln and have five hundred votes to spare.

We issue but two more papers before the election—Are our democratic friends prepared for the important trial that awaits them? Are all sufficiently awake to the importance of the crisis. Remember that the day is rapidly approaching which you have so long ardently desired. You have had time for reflection and preparation, but that time is almost passed. You will soon be called upon to act. The zeal, activity and exertions of your opponents have given you warning that a desperate battle was to be fought—that pains or money would be spared by them to effect the overthrow of democracy. When once before the federalists obtained a partial ascendancy in our State, the very fact alarmed the pride and aroused the indignation of the people, and the first election was defeated by a most decisive majority. Have we become more patient of tyranny since that time? Are the principles of democracy less dear to us now than they were then? Hitherto Maine has maintained the proud title of democratic, and will you consent to forfeit it now? Will you bow the neck to the meanness of all tyrannies—that of wealth? Will you sell your liberty, not for a mess of pottage, but for rags? Has the oppression of the Bank party so far tamed your spirit of independence and self respect that you are prepared to bow to their dictation, and to kiss the rod that has smitten you? If not—if your principles are still dear to you, are you prepared to vindicate them at the approaching election? Are you aware to the importance of the event, and have you aroused the spirits of those around you? Are there none in your neighborhood, or within the sphere of your influence, who are doubtful or indifferent? If all your duty of preparation has been done, then the result cannot be doubtful, but if it remains unaccomplished or unattempted within the limits of your duty, then you cannot claim the proud satisfaction of feeling that in any event no blame can rest on you.

The principal argument, or rather topic of contention that we have heard or seen against the Sub Treasury system, is that it would increase executive patronage—that it is putting the Treasury into the control of one man. Now if these objections were sound—if they had any foundation in fact, we admit that they ought to have great weight with the people. So far from this is the fact, that directly the reverse is true. It would diminish and almost annihilate executive patronage in relation to the revenue after it is collected, and place it far more beyond the control of the executive than it is at present, or would be under the Bank system. To carry into effect the proposed system, would require the appointment by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, of some twenty officers with small salaries. We may well ask in the language of the "Address"—"Is it possible any one can believe that the appointment of ten to twenty officers and clerks involves a more extensive and dangerous influence, than the power directly to affect the pecuniary interests of the three thousand two hundred and ninety bank officers, and the six hundred and seventeen thousand stockholders, and the six hundred and fifty-three thousand debtors?" Yet to such absurdities are the opponents of the administration reduced, and such are the misrepresentations to which they have recourse in order to bring about the establishment of a national Bank, and to obtain for themselves the use of the public money. Will the people be deceived by such misrepresentations—such absurd falsehoods? Will they next we will notice a political Priest, Rev. Henry Hawkins of Oxford. And he too addressed the assembly. What are we to think of a man who professes to deal in *holy things*, when he will descend from the sacred desk to mingle with the *political rabble*—to attend political Convocations and there stir up political excitement by impudent speeches? I leave others to answer the question.

FEDERAL DECENCY.

Such a spectacle of human depravity, and reckless desperation, can only be found in the direful caverns of a blood thirsty bandit, as was witnessed on the 9th

inst. in the Court House of this County, during a dramatic Convention of old gray headed federalists, convened to concert a plan to overthrow our Republican form of Government, and to establish upon its ruins, a bank monarchical despotism, more terrible to true democratic republicans, than that British tyranny, which gave birth to the independence of Republican America. Humanity recoils to contemplate the dark and deep seated malignity that was then and there exhibited. Most revolting to human nature was the scene. Language seemed altogether too powerless to convey an adequate idea of the fiend hatred within. The contortions of their ghastly countenances, their wild and glaring eyes, more fully expressed the vindictive spirit of the federal leaders.

After the federal orators had poured forth their vials of wrath and indignation upon the Executive of the United States, they fell with additional vengeance upon the democratic Congressional Representatives of this State.

JOHN FAIRFIELD, the Democratic Candidate for Governor of Maine, who is far above these federal calumniators, in point of moral excellence, and intellectual greatness, as the most distant Planet is remote from our Earth, was denounced in terms unworthy any creature in human shape, but contemners of morals, religion and civil government.

Virgil D. Parris, our Representative from this District, and a man whom the people delight to honor, and who has received no common share of abuse from the hands of federal jugglers, was a prominent object of their verbal sling and low scurrility. Men whose political sun will set in an eternal night, while his shall beam forth rays of light to cheer and animate the moral world, heaped upon his head in the most vehement manner, the vituperative effusions of a deadly hate.

But they did not stop here. Not content with scandalizing the living, they follow to the tomb of the dead. Yes, the ashes of the dead are not permitted to rest. Not willing that departed patriots, who have served their country with ability and honor, and who have stood upon the walls of liberty, and cried to the rescue, and died in her defense, should rest in silence; they enter the world of spirits, and there wage a political warfare.

THE LAMENTED AND MOURNED CILLEY must be arraigned at the bar of federalism, there to be tried for the crime of having made a martyr to freedom, and in defense of that liberty, purchased with the blood of his ancestors, and transmitted to his charge. A man whose popularity, as a private and public citizen, was not outshone by any man in this State. A man who fell a prey to a dastardly conspiracy of federal champions in the Halls of Congress. A man who was destined to become the pride of his State, and an honor to the nation.

With these facts staring us in the face, while our country is groaning under the burden of federal crimes, and abuse, while the destinies of the nation hang upon the democracy of the country, and while our own democratic State is suffering under the withering blast of federalism, and invoking her citizens to the rescue; if we do not suitably respond to the call, the blood of our fathers will cry to us from the ground.

A CITIZEN.

Mr. Editor.—One would think to look at the parade bluster, and show exhibited at the federal Convention recently held in this State, that they could safely calculate the strength of the federalists at the next election, from the number they get out to attend them. The old and gray headed down to the Whig Babes of '38, on these occasions come to the rescue.—"Vast Assembly—voluntarily assembled," is the cry, from every federal paper in the State, when speaking of these Conventions; and of none has there been more bragging among the feds in this section of the State, than the one recently held in Paris. If the old Cocks of the federal party had to labor as hard to get out the stipulated number in every town as they did in this, (and I write from a border town in Oxford County,) to attend the "unexampled assembly," to use a tried old phrase "they got their labor for their pains." After all their drumming up, they could prevail on none to accompany them, but a few of the Hartford Convention stamp of Federalists, who ever have and still glory in their old name. But to the Convention—the grand Whig Convention in Oxford county, we have only to glance our eye at the list of Regulars there assembled, to satisfy ourselves to which party they belong. Scarcely a man can be seen, in whose veins ever coursed a single drop of Republican blood. It was a real collection of old feds—the real blue lights of Toryism. From the character of the men, we may judge of their doings. Their Resolutions are too driveling and contemptible to be scarcely noticed. They are just such as we should expect from a pack of *tories*, who ever have, and still do, rejoice at the sufferings of their country—why think it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice at their country's victories," and who sang *Te Deum* at the defeat of our Armies, and gallant Naval Sons, during the last War.

The *scornful mockery* contained in their 5th Resolution, claiming the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, &c. is a base and cowardly attempt at deception, which only shows to what *meanness* the party will descend, when driven to extremes. Many of the men who in this Convention voted for this Resolution, were in the days of Jefferson and Madison, *their most bitter resisters*; and what *impious mockery* for them now, for political effect, to pretend to be their followers. This is only a specimen of "all the decency" there is among the tory-wigs.

Among the many *Orators* who, after the passage of the Resolutions, entertained the Convention with their soul-stirring eloquence, three or four require a passing notice. First, we will mention the Hon. Harrison Blake, Esq. of Harrison; who for sometime past has been so *scrupulous* as to think himself the *greatest man* in this Congressional District: consequently made a great bluster last spring to get nominated for Congress, and really, he came well nigh having the honor of being the *run down* Candidate, for he received five whole votes out of about sixty in the Convention. *Scolded* and *puffed* up as he is, the feds did not consider him "long" enough to answer their purposes, so they laid him aside. Truly when such great men as Harrison Blake "Mount the stump" the Democracy of Oxford have cause to tremble.

And there was Simeon Perkins, Esq. the "Academy Puff-fogger" of Hebron, who in 1829 went Representative to the State Legislature from that town, and by his *Wriggling* course while there, *forfeited* the confidence of the party, and since that time, as a politician, has been "defunct." "Ain't I eloquent?"

Next we will notice a political Priest, Rev. Henry Hawkins of Oxford. And he too addressed the assembly. What are we to think of a man who professes to deal in *holy things*, when he will descend from the sacred desk to mingle with the *political rabble*—to attend political Convocations and there stir up political excitement by impudent speeches? I leave others to answer the question.

Such a spectacle of human depravity, and reckless desperation, can only be found in the direful caverns of a blood thirsty bandit, as was witnessed on the 9th

inst. to be *run down*. The Democracy of Old Oxford will rise in the might of their strength, and will scatter their hopes and expectations of "victory and spoils" like "chaff before the wind."

O. P. Q.

A VOICE FROM THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

If the spirit which is manifested by our friends in this region is a fair specimen of the feeling existing throughout the State, the 10th of September will be a proud day for the Democracy of Maine. Never perhaps, on the eve of any election have the Democrats felt more alive to the great interests at stake, than at present. And they feel as though the times demand of every one that he should see to it that his "lamp be found trimmed and burning." For with us, as in other parts of the State, the whigs are preparing for a desperate struggle.

Increasing in their numbers, and regardless, alike of honor and honesty, no stone is left unturned. Their numbers are on scattering their federal fit into every nook and corner. Misrepresentation, promises, threats, and every possible device are made use of to secure their object.

But with what success their unshaken efforts are attended time will show. There are those undoubtedly who may be thus operated upon. But with the real democracy such means only seem to apprise them of the importance of the crisis, and to strengthen them in their attachment to democratic principles. With a determination not to be caught napping a second time, all are ready for the issue. Not only are the young and middle aged buckling on their armor, but the old gray headed veterans, who in times past have "borne the heat and burden of the day," are burning with impatience for the approach of the contest. And if we mistake not the signs of the times there will be such a gathering on that occasion as will show to the whigs that with all their efforts, modern whiggery cannot be made to flourish in a democratic soil.

Z.

Mr. Editor.—I noticed an article in your last number that the author had been informed that the Sheriff of this County had been to Massachusetts and hired money for the purpose of buying "cattle," and that he had found them very high, and scarcely any to be bought—*even with money*. Now if this be the fact, and the gentleman cannot buy to his mind, I advise him to wait until next spring, when, unless I mistake the signs of the times, "cattle" will be cheaper, especially *yearlings* and *cattle*.

HENRY CLAY AND THE ABOLITIONISTS.

MR. CALHOUN'S RESOLUTIONS.

The following is a copy of these resolutions, as they passed the Senate:

I. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted, severally, as free, independent, and sovereign States; and that each, for itself, by its own voluntary assent, entered the Union with the view to its increased security against all dangers, democratic as well as foreign, and the more perfect and secure enjoyment of its advantages, natural, political, and social.

II. Resolved, That in delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government, the States retained, severally, the exclusive and sole right over their own domestic institutions and police to the full extent to which those powers were not thus delegated.

III. Resolved, That, in the adoption of the Constitution, the States, WITH A VIEW to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is endangering the RIGHTS and security of the people of the District."

The votes of abolitionists are solicited against Mr. Fairfield, because he voted against the discussion and agitation of the question of slavery in Congress which he knew, and every body else knew, would lead to no other result, than useless waste of time and the irreparable injury of the public service.

The votes of abolitionists are solicited for Henry Clay, who declares that "any act or measure designed to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, would be a VIOLATION OF THE FAITH implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland, a JUST CAUSE OF ALARM to the people of the slaveholding States, and a DIREC'T and INEVITABLE tendency to disturb and endanger the UNION."

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## "FIGURES WON'T LIE"—BUT FEDERAL EDITORS WILL!

The following is from the *Voice of the Old*—  
“We have omitted party nicknames.

*Demo. Calculations.*—The way the democrats calculate to elect their Governor this Fall is a caution. A list has come into our possession, which was made out by one in the secrets of the party.

In York and Cumberland they calculate on a democratic majority of 1,500.

In Hancock and Washington, 500

2,000

Now the first two counties just fall gave about 500 majority, making 1000 gain in favor of the Democrats! The second two gave 349, leaving a gain of 106 votes in favor of the democrats.

Then they calculate that Kennebec will balance Waldo. Last year Kennebec gave 2,639 majority for Kent, and Waldo only 1,430 for Parks. What say you old Kennebec, are you prepared to strike off 1,200 votes from your majority?

Then Lincoln is to balance Oxford. In Lincoln last year the federalists had a majority of 1,130, and in Oxford, Purris, the democratic candidate for Congress last April, had only 188 majority! According to democratic logic 188 is equal to 1,130!

Penobscot is to offset Somerset. Last fall the democrats had 238 majority in Penobscot, and the federalists 645 in Somerset, that is 238 is equal to 645!

**"FIGURES WON'T LIE,"**

We do not know by whom the calculation in question was made, but we venture to say, that so far as it relates to York, Cumberland, Hancock and Washington Counties, if there be any error, it is in placing the democratic majorities too low—they will give all that is set down for them, and some of our best informed and most judicious friends say, several hundreds in addition.

We do not “calculate” that Waldo will quite balance Kennebec. The former will give about 2000 democratic majority, and the latter from 26 to 2800 for the federalists.

Lincoln will not “balance” Oxford by 1200 or 1400 votes. The former will give a small federal majority—the latter, can, and we think will, give 2000 democratic majority.

Penobscot will more than “offset” Somerset, by several hundreds.

“Hence we view” that Mr. FAIRFIELD’S majority will be about THREE THOUSAND—and it will puzzle the federalists amazingly to reduce below that point, a single vote. The democrats are taking hold in earnest, & WILL CARRY EVERY BRANCH OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT. AS SURE AS THERE IS A SUN IN HEAVEN. We are to have no boy’s play—both parties will be out in all their strength—and the democratic party will be a GREAT DEAL THE LARGEST. Mark that.

P. S. Will the Gazette or the Kennebec Journal furnish the estimate of votes by which they anticipate the re-election of Mr. Kent? Tell us where you expect to get your strength.

—Eastern Argus.

## THE LAST DEVICE OF FEDERALISM

The young sprouts of Federalism aware that their principles are odious to the people, are endeavoring to conceal them under the mantle of that old Democratic worthy, Thomas Jefferson. This is the last resort of a feeble and oft-defeated party, and the only one by which they hope to continue and succeed in their deceptions. But the attempt will not take with the older members of their own party, those who embraced Federalism in honesty of purpose, and who still hate and revile Jefferson, regarding him as the first cause of the downfall of their party. They rebuke, with a spirit worthy of Federalism in its day of triumph under the elder Adams, this base attempt of these “young men” who have perverted their zeal to outwit their knowledge and honesty.

The Convention of young wigs, which recently assembled at Utica, in the State of New York, in their Address, composed with evident care and ability after hearing the usual quantity of abuse and misrepresentation upon the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, attempt to escape in the smoke of praise lavishly bestowed upon Jefferson. While they condescend to measure the democratic course of Jackson and Van Buren they stand in extravagant terms the Democratic policy of Jefferson. But the thin disguise could not avail these youthful emissaries even with the honest portion of their own party. Their praise of Jefferson has been shown by their own allies to be more preposterous in its application than the abuse so lavishly heaped upon Jackson and Van Buren for treading in the foot-prints of the great APOSTLE of American Democracy.

But the merited and severe rebukes administered to these young men of N. York could not prevent this contagion from spreading. There are those in our own region who have foolishly and meanly imitated this bad example—Some who have boasted of Federalism as a birth-right have in their mad folly attempted to print to impose themselves upon the notice of the people as democrats by birth and practice. Nor have they stopped here—but have even improved and added to the sin—original with their young compatriots in New York. While known and self-confessed as avowed opponents to Abolition in all its forms, they have attempted to impose themselves upon the notice of the people as having upon any considerable division in the long tried and avowed advocates of their measures. Language is inadequate to express the contempt due to such baseness. We trust true democrat will go with his party, heart and soul without their host.” At this crisis every one who has announced by irresistible facts and not by party feelings, those who call for the abolition of the Bank party.

A vast majority of the nation will yield their party, and not this the times?

—Globe Standard.

award all such attempts at foul deception with through the eye of a needle on a jare troth,” as for the federalists, whether we one name

The Sunday Morning News—an old fashioned Federal print disengages to the Young Tories a majority in either branch of the legislature of New York in this wise—and we command and on the truth of this “predic” based, the chastisement to the those in our own im- as we believe it to be, on incontestable facts, in adding sin to others iniquity.

“In looking over this address,” of the Whig Young Men of New York) “we are overwhelmed with mortification and astonishment. We

involuntarily ask ourselves—can this be real? Are parties in the United States so utterly selfish and unprincipled, that for the sake of gaining an objects of their zealous care have that the election, and acquiring a temporary ascendancy test of democracy is the support, or opposition, they are ready to relinquish all fidelity to truth, honor and justice—renounce their well tried circumstances seem to require. We have not rules of papers against which they have always so learned democracy. We do not understand it to be embodied in any one or more principles, contended to incorporate their venom and their life-blood with their own—and all for what? It is founded on broad and gentle principles, of which measures may be said to be the results. Men may agree in principle, and yet differ upon measures. Let no be deceived.—Eastern Argus.

## FALSE ISSUES

The federalist endeavor to distract and divide the democratic party by putting up false election to a political measure, which changed as the federalists, whether we one name

Mr. COBB, of secure

Mr. COBB replied, in effect, that he had been too long a democrat to desert the certain assurance that the harvest is his own.

Mr. COBB, that he should not only decline, but with the tyranny of the elements, and not

with the more appalling tyranny of man?

Where does the laborer go to the toil with one of the oldest and stanchest democrats, in a later step, or an earlier braw, effulgent with Bangor, and solicited to accept the honor of the nomination. Mr. COBB replied, in effect, that he had been too long a democrat to desert the certain assurance that the harvest is his own.

Where does commerce launch more readily her bark upon the deep, aware that she has to strive

with the more appalling tyranny of man?

Forrest's Oration.

WHEAT BOUNTY. The State has paid the towns the bounty on wheat in script—paper redeemable in a year. The towns cannot pay individuals with this paper, but must get it shaved by banks and brokers, or else those entitled to bounty cannot get it.

We have not heard that the salaries of any of the officers are paid in this “depreciated paper.” They are paid in a different currency, and thus Mr. Kent's administration has made “one currency for the Government and another for the people,” truly and literally. The farmers are put off for a long time without any thing, and then

are paid as we have described; but the officers are paid promptly and in the best currency to be had. Why were not banks called

on for loans they are obliged by law to make on the State, and the wheat bounty paid as it should have been?

Answer this, ye blowers of Kent bugles and tin whistles. And why were the farmers, the “huge paws,” thus neglected, while Mr. Kent's supporters, when the treasury was empty, were attempting to appropriate money that was not needed on the Aroostook road?

Had the wheat bounty been paid, and other necessary appropriations made, and still a surplus in the treasury, it might, perhaps, have thus been disposed of with property.

But prudent, discreet men will answer that an available sum of something like \$50,000 for the Aroostook road was sufficient these hard times, with an empty treasury, the great Military Road in suffering condition, the wheat bounty unpaid, the State greatly in debt, and when the people and the times demand economy and not extravagance. The people have as yet seen but little of what they will see of the favoritism, corruption and wickedness of the present State administration.—Bangor Democrat.

From the Eastern Argus.

## OXFORD COUNTY

Mr. Greene.—As the approaching political contest draws near, it is gratifying to the friends of democracy to learn through the press, that which they teach us is Whig Doctrine, we are no longer whig, thank God!

188 majority!

According to democratic logic

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P. S. Will the Gazette or the Kennebec Journal furnish the estimate of votes by which they anticipate the re-election of Mr. Kent? Tell us where you expect to get your strength.

—Eastern Argus.

THE CANDIDATES. The federal candidate for the gubernatorial chair of Maine is EDWARD KENT, its present incumbent—the democratic candidate is JOHN FAIRFIELD.

EDWARD KENT is of aristocratic decent. He was born to competence and received early advantages of education. After taking his degree at the University of Harvard, he studied law in the office of Chancellor Kent of New York. From his youth up he has been educated in the tenets of federalism. Peculiar advantages were allowed him while at Harvard University and at Chancellor Kent's office to imbibe the unadulterated principles of the federal aristocracy of the country.

Circumstances have never thrown him among the people under whom he has no sympathies. He does not understand their feelings. He cannot appreciate their wants. In truth, educated for the bar, designed to be exclusively a GENTLEMAN, instructed in the precepts of federalism in his early youth and mature years, living apart from the people, he is anti-democratic in all his views and feelings.

JOHN FAIRFIELD sprung from the midst of the people. Indigence was his inheritance and sower energy and talent. His early associations with the people. He is acquainted with their views and enters into all their sympathies. He is a self-made man and owes his present eminence to his exertions.—Once he was a sailor boy—but by his own exertions he educated himself—was admitted to the bar—soon became distinguished—was appointed reporter of the State by the Governor—was elected a member of Congress—and now is before the people as a candidate of the Chief Magistracy of this State.

Which of these men will the people prefer? Who is this man. Who is most closely connected with them, their hopes and their interests? Who deserves most at their hands, the self-made man John Fairfield, or the high-born, high-bred, aristocratic Edward Kent? Let the people answer.—Frontier Journal.

THE PROSPECT. We have no intention of deceiving our readers, or of being deceived ourselves, in relation to the probable result of the approaching election—and hence we have taken unvaried pains to inform ourselves accurately of the state of the party, its prospects, &c. &c. throughout the State. We have an extensive correspondence in every county, with old and experienced men whose judgment would not be warped by prejudice or excitement. We have carefully compared their statements and estimates, and based our opinion on the aggregate of these.

We do not hesitate to say, that the true democratic party was never more united and enthusiastic than at present.

—that the old Apostles of the party are taking hold in earnest,—and that we SHALL CARRY EVERY BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT BY LARGE MAJORITIES.

We entertain no more doubt of this result, than we do of the fact that our election is about to take place—we consider it as sure as any event can be which has not already transpired.

We have carefully and impartially surveyed the whole ground, and have been led to the conclusion that the sin—original with

which would be avowed opponents to Abolition in all its forms, they have attempted to impose themselves upon the notice of the people as having upon any considerable division in the long tried and avowed advocates of their measures.

Language is inadequate to express the contempt due to such baseness. We trust true democrat will go with his party, heart and soul without their host.

Sir, Danville, Vt.

## A DESERVED REBUKE.

We learn that previous to the meeting of the faction which put Mr. Smith in nomination

for Governor, the Hon. ALLEN H. COBB Where does the laborer go to the toil with one of the oldest and stanchest democrats, in a later step, or an earlier braw, effulgent with Bangor, and solicited to accept the honor of the nomination. Mr. COBB replied, in effect, that he had been too long a democrat to desert the certain assurance that the harvest is his own.

Mr. COBB's course was honorable, and patriotic, and was a severe rebuke to those who sought to himself to the gnosis to secure his election.—

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## FEDERAL-WHIG INSULT AND INFAMY.

When an individual or a political party, for the purpose of concealing their true character, and the hidden objects they have in view, are driven to the mean and deceptive stratagem of changing their name every new moon—nothing need be expected from them but a reckless train of deception, chicanery and falsehood—accusing the innocent of crimes they only are guilty of themselves, contaminating every thing they touch—and perverting patriotism and principle to their unshaken ambition. Such is a correct and literal delineation of federal whigism, as exhibited in their publications, and in their electioneering harangues.

Their champion Bank attorney, Bond, has accused the Administrations of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren of “wasteful and profligate expenditures of the public money.” These charges have been reiterated, with interest, by all their hiring tory presses, from the National Intelligencer, down, down, down to the libelous vehicle in this country. In these estimates going the rounds in the opposition press, are incorporated the 28 Millions of the Surplus Revenue deposited with the States—the payment to the holders of the French Indemnity, of more than five millions of dollars!! although the French Indemnity was so much *gain* to the country, and the deposites among the States—exclusively a Federal-Whig measure—is still due from them to the Government—making a false charge in these two items of more than thirty-three millions!!

We assure the Democratic Freemen, that no reliance whatever can be placed on these federal misrepresentations, which are got up entirely for electioneering purposes, by reckles; disappointed office seekers—political buccaneers who would “steal the livery of heaven to serve the d\*\*\*l in,” and ride rough shoot over the necks of the people were they in power. The Federal-Whig leaders underrate the intelligence and sagacity of the patriotic democracy of our country if they expect to decieve them by such miserable subterfuge and falsehood.

North Star, Danville, Vt.

OXFORD has taken the field. The proceedings of the Democratic Conventions will be found in our paper to day. Much is expected in the coming contest from the hardy many of Oxford. The federalists may flood that section with their electioneering sheets—they may send the runners into every town and village, but Oxford yields no political harvest for them. We learn with pleasure that the right spirit is abroad there, and that a determination every where prevails to do their full part to rescue the state from Federal thralldom. Let the good work go on!—Portland Standard.

From the Appeal to the Democracy.

## FAMILIAR DIALOGUES ON POLITICAL SUBJECTS, BETWEEN A MERCHANT AND A FARMER.

Merchant. Glorious news, friend; the Sub-Treasury bill is defeated in Congress.

Farmer. I am sorry for it.

M. Sorry for it! You are not a Loco Foco, I hope.

F. I am an honest man, I hope.

M. Well, as an honest man, do you not believe that the Sub-Treasury scheme would violate the Constitution, break all the banks, destroy private property, give the Executive the control of the currency, and ruin the country?

F. What part of the Constitution do you think this scheme would violate.

M. Why, that part which requires the General Government to regulate the currency, and furnish paper money for the convenience of the people.

F. I beg your pardon; but there is no such clause in the Constitution. Did you ever read that instrument?

M. Why, no—I believe not. Perhaps I did, when a boy. But Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. CLAY tell us it is the constitution duty of the General Government to regulate the currency, by creating a Bank of the United States.

F. Do they tell you there is a word about regulating the currency or establishing a Bank in the Constitution?

M. Not exactly; but I supposed there was something about it in the Constitution, or they would not say so much about it.

F. In this way you are deceived. Here is the Constitution: I carry it in my pocket these times. Here is what it says about the currency: “*Congress shall have the power to coin money, and regulate the value of foreign coins.*” You know what coining money means and you know what are foreign coins. The clause refers solely to gold and silver, and such other metals as Congress chooses to coin into money. There is not a word about paper money, or regulating a paper currency.

M. Why, you make the Constitution in favor of the “specie humbug.”

F. Exactly so—the Constitution says *Congress shall have power to coin specie-humbugs, and regulate the value of foreign specie-humbugs.*

M. Well, well; I didn’t suppose that WASHINGTON and the rest of them who made the Constitution, were such Loco Focos and Agrarians. But how do you get over that part of the Constitution which says the public money shall be deposited in banks?

F. There is no such thing in the Constitution. On the contrary, it virtually says the public money shall not be deposited in banks.

M. You are joking!

F. Not at all. Here, read for yourself:—“*No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.*” Does not this virtually say, that the

public money shall first be put into the Treasury?

M. Certainly—I suppose it does.

F. Well, that is as much as to say that it shall not be put into the hands of private citizens, or under the care of corporations or banks, is it not?

M. It seems so indeed. But if it goes into the Treasury, and cannot get out until Congress shall appropriate it, it will lie there of no use to any body, and we cannot borrow it to do business upon. This would be as bad as the Sub-Treasury scheme.

F. Then the reason you are opposed to the Sub-Treasury is, that you want to borrow the public money to do business upon?

M. Nor altogether. You know I am a stockholder in the bank, and when we get the public money to lend out, it increases our dividends, and then I speculate a little sometimes, and it is quite convenient to borrow a few thousand dollars of it when a body wants to make a good speculation.

F. So you are in favor of using the public money for private purposes when the Constitution declares that not a cent of it shall be used but for public purposes, and in pursuance of appropriations made by law!

M. Why should not I and my bank use it for our own profit, rather than have it shut up in odious and infamous Treasury and Sub-Treasuries, of no use to any body?

F. So you care not a fig for the Constitution when it contravenes your pecuniary interest.

M. I’ll get Mr. WEBSTER to read the Constitution another way.

F. No doubt of it. I have no time to argue further now; but I will see you next time I come to town. Good bye.

M. (sulps) This fellow has more sense than I thought he had. I think he is right about the Constitution; but—we must have the money.

**EXCERPT.** The following is the conclusion of Mr. Forrest’s oration, delivered in the city of New York, at the democratic celebration on the 4th of July.

“What bounds can the vision of the human mind desry to the spread of American greatness, if we but firmly adhere to those first principles of government which have already enabled us, in the infancy of national existance, to vie with the proudest of century-nurseries of Europe? The old world is cumbered with the diseases of political sensuality, and cramped by the long-worn fetters of tyrannous habit. But the empire of the west is in the bloom and freshness of being. Its heart is unseared by the prejudices of damned custom; it is intellect unclouded by the sophisms of ages. From its borders, kissed by the waves of the Atlantic to

“The continuous woods Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound, Save his own dashing—?”

from the inland oceans of the North of the sparkling surface of the tropical sea rippled by breezes laden with the perfume of eternal summer, our vast theatre of national achievement extends. What a course is here for the grand race of democratic liberty? Within these limits a hundred millions of fellow beings may find ample room, and verge enough to spread themselves and grow up to their natural eminence. With a salubrious climate to invigorate them with health and a generous soil to nourish them with food; with the press—that grand embalmer not of the worthless ingenuities of mortal life, but of the offsprings of immortal mind—to diffuse its vivifying and ennobling influences over them; with those admirable results of inventive genius to knit them together, by which space is deprived of its power to bar the progress of improvement, and dissipate the current of social amity; with a political faith which acknowledges as fundamental maxim, the golden rule of christian ethics, “do unto others, as you would have them do unto you”; with these your means, and the constantly increasing dignity of character which results from independence, what bounds can be set to the growth of American greatness? A hundred millions of happy people! A hundred millions of co-sovereigns, recognizing no law, but the recorded will of a majority, no end of law, but mutual and equal good—no superior but God alone in

At a Court of Probate held at Frysburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the seventh day of August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

DANIEL BEAN, Administrator of the estate of James Steele, of Brownfield in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Frysburg in said county, on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be pronounced valid, and sealed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

To the Hon. Court of Commissioners to be held at Paris, Oxford county, on Tuesday the nineteenth day of June, A. D. 1838.

**OXFORD, ss:** The underigned, inhabitants of said county, do hereby respectfully represent, that the road so travelled from Ludacris pond in Sumner to North Livermore Post Office is extremely hilly and circuitous, and that there can be a better road by leaving the road as now travelled near the Shingle Mill of Cyrus Fletcher in Summer, thence northward to or near to the dwelling house of Miles Standish—thence easterly to intersect the old road betwixt the Bridge, west of the Bridge (near Madson Gammon’s) and Lewis Thomas’ dwelling in Livermore. Also commencing at Hayford’s Mill Village, as well as in Canton, thence easterly passing by near the dwelling hours of Dailey Hathaway and Norton in said Livermore and Newell in said town.

We therefore request you to take such measures as shall carry the same into effect, and as in due bound will ever pray,

CYRUS THOMPSON Jr., and 51 others.

**STATE OF MAINE.**

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners began and held at Paris, within aid for said county of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1838.

Ordered, That the said Commissioners, and the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Cyrus Thompson Jr., in the town of Wednesday the third day of October next, at 10 o’clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing a copy of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Sumner, Canton, Harford, and Livermore, and on the county Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in the public places in said towns of Sumner, Canton, Harford, and Livermore, and by publishing the same 3 weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the last and next 3 weeks, and stated at last, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

A true copy of said petition and order thereon.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

Copy Attest—Levi Stowell, Register.

Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss:—TREASURER’S OFFICE.

PARIS, July 7, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless said assessment be paid to the subscriber, Treasurer of said county, or his successor in said office, and incidental charges to him, he will satisfy said assessment and incidental charges at the Court House in said Paris, on Wednesday the seventh day of November next at ten of the clock A. M.

ALANSON MELLEN, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

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Attest—JOSEPH G. COLE, Clerk.

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